Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 15.

Poetry.

THE VOICE THAT WINS ITS WAY.

If words could satisfy the heart,
The hearth might find less care;
But words, like summer birds, depart,
And leave but empty air.

A little said, and truly said,
Can deeper joy impart
Than hosts of words which reach the head
But never touch the heart.

A voice that wins its sunny way
A lonely home to cheer,
Hath oft, the fewest words to say,
But, O, those few, how dear!

YIELD NOT TO DARK DESPAIR.

Hast thou one heart that loves thee,
In this dark world of care,
Whose gentle smile approves thee?
Yield not to dark despair!

One hand whose loving fingers
Are pressed in thine alone?
One fond, confiding bosom,
Whose thoughts are all thine own?

One truthful voice to guide thee,
And bless thee in distress?
One breast, when thou art weary,
Whereon thy head to rest?

Till death thy form has shrouded,
And cold that heart so warm,
Till death the earth has clouded,
Heed not the passing storm.

Thou hast one tie to bind thee,
And little life buds rare—
Let love, sweet love, entwine thee,
In this dark world of care!

THE LITTLE ONE.

MATT. XIX 13, 15.

And is true what I am told,
That there are lambs within the fold
Of God's beloved Son,—
That Jesus Christ with tender care,
Will in his arms most gently bear
The helpless "little one?"

O yes! I've heard my mother say,
He never sent a child away,
That scarce could walk or run;
For when the parent's love besought,
That he would touch the child she brought,
He blessed the "little one."

And I, a little straying lamb,
May come to Jesus as I am,
Though goodness I have none;
May now be folded to his breast,
As birds within the parent's nest,
And be his "little one."

And he can do all this for me,
Because in sorrow on the tree
He once for sinners hung:
And having washed their sins away
He now rejoices, day by day,
To cleanse the "little one."

Others there are who love me too;
But who with all their love can do
What Jesus Christ has done?
Then if he teaches me to pray,
I'll surely go to him and say,
Lord bless thy "little one."

Thus by this gracious Shepherd fed,
And by his mercy gently led,
Where living waters run,
My greatest pleasure will be this,
That I'm a little lamb of His,
Who loves the "little one."

NOT DEEP ENOUGH FOR PRAYING.

We heard, a night or two since, a tolerable good story of a couple of raftsmen. The event occurred during the late big blow on the Mississippi, at which time so many rafts were swamped, and so many steamboats lost their sky-riggings.

A raft was just emerging from Lake Pepin as the squall came. In an instant the raft was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, while the waves broke over with tremendous uproar, and expecting instant destruction, the raftsman dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a spirit equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes an instant, he observed his companion, not engaged in prayer, but pushing a pole into the water at the side of the raft.

What's that yer doin', Mike? said he; get down on yer knees, now, for there isn't a minute between us and Purgatory?

Be aisy, Pat, said the other, as he coolly continued to punch the water with his pole?—be aisy, now! what's the use of praying when a feller can tetch bottom with a pole?

Mike is a pretty good specimen of a large class of Christians, who prefer to omit prayer as long as they can tetch bottom.

☞There is a man in Greenbush—says the Troy News—who believes in rotation of crops. One year he raises nothing; the next year weeds.

☞A fortune won in a day is lost in a day: a fortune won slowly, and slowly compacted, seems to acquire from the hand that won it a property of endurance.

☞What are the years but perishable leaves blown, one by one, from the ever opening rose of Time, by the same breath that first created them.

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG SHAKERS.

One of our cotemporaries has a witty correspondent who purports to be a traveling showman, and of course meets with various experience. In his last letter he gives some of his experience among the Shakers, in whose "settlement," he had to stop over night, partaking of their hospitality:

I sot down to the table, and the female in the meal bag poured out some tea. She sed nothin, and for five minits the only live thing in that room was a old wooden clock which tict in a subdued and bashful manner in the corner. This deathly stillness made me uneasy, and I determined to talk to the female or bust. So sez I, "marriage is agin your rules, I bleeve, marm?

"Yay."

"The sexes liv strictly apart, I 'spect?"

"Yay."

"It's kinder singler," sez I, puttin on my most sweetest look and speakin in a whinnin voice, "that so fair a made as thow never got hitched to sum likely feller."

[N. B.—She was upward of forty, and homely as a stump fence, but I thawt I'd tickil her.]

"I don't like men," she sed, very short.

"Wall, I dunno," sez I, "they'er a rayther important part of the populashun. I don't scarcely see how we could git along without 'em."

"Us poor wimmin' folks would git along a great deal better if there was no men!"

You'll excuse me, marm, but I don't think that air would work.

It wouldn't be regler.

I'm fraid of men! she said.

That's onnecessary, marm. You ain't in no danger. Don't fret yourself on that pint.

Here we're shut out of the sinful world.—Here all is peas. Here we are brothers and sisters.

We don't marry, and consekently we have no domestic difficulties. Husbans don't abooze their wives—wives don't worrit their husbans. There's no children here to worrit us. Nothing to worrit us here. No wicked matrimony here.

Would thou like to be one of these Shakers?

No, sez I, it ain't my stile.

I had now histed in as big a load of provishuns as I could carry comfortable, and leanin' back in my cheer, commenst pickin my teeth with a fork.

The female went out, leavin' me all alone with the clock. I hadn't sot thar long before the elder poked his lage head in at the door.

You're a man of sin! he sed, and groaned and went away.

Direckly thar cum in two young Shakeressess, as pretty and slick lookin' gals as I ever met.

It is troo they was dressed in meal bags like the old one I'd met previsly, and their shiny silky har was hid from sight by long white caps, such as I spose female gosts wear, but their eyes sparkled like diminds, their cheeks was like roses, and they was charmin nuff to make a man throw stuns at his grandmother, if they axed him to.

They commenst clearin away the dishes, castin shy glances at me all the time. I got excited.

I forgot Betsy Jane in my rapter, and sez I, my pretty dears, how are you?

We are well, they solumly sed.

War's the old man? sed I, in a kind of soft voice.

Of whom dost thou speak—brother Uriah?

I mean the gay and festive cuss who calls me man of sin. Shouldn't wonder if his name was Uriah.

He has retired.

Wall, my pretty dears sez I, lets have sum fun.

Let's play puss in the corner. What say you?

Are you a Shaker, sir? they axed.

Wall, my pretty dears, I haven't arrayed my proud form in a long weskit yit, but if they was all like you perhaps I'd jine 'em.—As it is, I'm a Shaker protemporary.

They was full of fun, I seed that at fust, only they was a little skeery. I tawt 'em puss in the corner and sich like plase, and we had a nice time, keepin quiet of course so the old man shouldn't hear.

When we broke up, sez I, my pretty dears, ear I go, you have no objections, have you, to a innersent kiss at partin?

Yay, they sed, and I yay'd.

A FROZEN SHIP.—A whaling vessel, which sailed from London in the year 1840, found in the Polar sea a ship embedded in the ice, with sails furled, and no signs of life on board.—The captain and some of the crew descending into the cabin, found coiled upon the floor a large Newfoundland dog, apparently asleep, but when they touched it they found the animal was dead, and frozen as hard as stone.—In the cabin was a young lady seated at the table, her eyes open as if gazing at the intruders in that desolate place. She was a corpse! and had been frozen in an apparently resigned and religious attitude. Beside her was a young man, who it appeared was the commander of the brig, and brother to the lady. He was sitting at the table, dead, and before him was a sheet of paper, on which was written, "our cook has endeavored to strike a light since yesterday morning, but in vain; all is now over." In another part of the cabin stood the cook, with the flint and tinder in hand, frozen, in the vain endeavor to strike the fire that could alone save them. The terrors of the seamen led the captain from the spot, who took with him the log book as the sole memento of the ill fated ship. It appeared that she also was from London, and had been frozen in that place over fourteen years.

A Sad Picture.

The following is an extract from the Valedictory address of Prof. Mitchell to the recently graduating class at Jefferson College, Philadelphia.

Go with me, in imagination, to the grave yard of a country poor house, in a sister commonwealth, and the spot allotted to the mortal remains of a victim of inebriation once a star in the professional galaxy of his native State, will meet your eye. The rank weed and the rugged brier have well nigh obliterated the hillock from the gaze of men, and these are the only monuments that mark the spot.—Who sleeps there! Alas! I tremble at the reminiscences that cluster around the shapeless heap of earth. Often, during my residence in the West, I had heard the glittering prospects that environed the pathway of the young professor. His eloquence and teaching powers won for him golden opinions. In the walks of professional life, too, he met on every side the approving smile and the salutations of friends who esteemed him a ministering angel in the chamber of sickness, and who felt that his skill had saved their loved ones from the grasp of death. The gourd seemed to be of vigorous growth, and for a time none had a misgiving in respect of the future. But a poisonous worm was at the root; and it infused desolation into every fibre of the plant.—This man had failed in every outset of life: he began wrong. Too soon, alas, was the genteel glass of wine exchanged for the fiercer stimulous of the brandy goblet. The victim was tottering on a fearful declivity, unconscious of the abyss that might soon engulf him forever. The stone, rolling from the hill-top, could not be checked in its rush to ruin by a force less potent than Almightiness. The warning of dearest friends were unheeded.—Cast, beyond retrieve, was the die, and the terrible issue not far in the distance. The erratic professor lost his place in the school of medicine, because of indiscretions perpetrated under the sway of the tyrant whose claims led him in durance vile. The patrons who once idolized him as their family visitant in the sick chamber, abandoned him as a hopeless outcast, and the murkey tokens of poverty speedily fastened their death gripe on soul and body.—Did he reform at the eleventh hour? On the contrary, he felt that he was a doomed sot and very soon all that had once been luminous and full of promise in intellect, went out in utter darkness. He gave up the ghost among kindred spirits, and where is he! Did any of his early patrons or boon companions take the cold clay and honor it with a spot in some lovely cemetry? Not at all. Unwept and alone he found a hiding-place in a dishonored grave.—And in a weekly sheet the melancholy record of his doom ran thus:

"Died on the day of —— —— in the year 18—Dr. —— ——, well known a few years ago, as the eloquent professor of —— —— in —— —— Medical College. He was ruined by intemperance, and his remains repose in a corner of a graveyard of the county poor house.

A WORD FOR WIDOWS.

Travelers tell us that America is the country where more young and pretty widows are seen than in any other—owing to intense overwork by which our men kill themselves, and die young.

As the widows are so large a class, let us copy for them a passage from the book of "Gangooly," giving an account of what widowhood is in Bengal:

"The very day a girl becomes a widow, her colored clothes, silver and golden ornaments, are all taken off, and a mark of red powder which every married woman wears on the forehead, is rubbed out. Henceforth she is to, dress in white, and wear no ornament of any kind whatever during her lifetime. Her daily meals are reduced to one, and that is prepared in the simplest way possible. She is strictly prohibited the use of any sort of animal food. This restriction has been carried to such an extreme, that, if a scale of fish be found in the plate of a widow, she must immediately stop eating and go without food the same day. Each widow is required to cook her own food, and abstain entirely from food and drink two days, *aka-thusly*, in every month. There are other fasting days for this class of wretched women, but the young ones feel satisfied with observing the two fixed ones. Who can witness the sufferings, the sighs of the Bengalee widow of thirteen or fourteen years, on the fast days, without pity? In the warm days of April, when the burning sun dries up the ponds of their water, scorches the leaves of the trees, these poor victims to the rigidness of superstition, faint and pant in hunger and thirst.

If they are dying on the *aka-thusly* day, a little water will be put to the lips, merely to wet them. In order to escape these continual sufferings, it has been the practice with many widows to burn themselves with the corpse of the husband, and though the subtle Bramins inculcated various rewards for the burning of the Shuttee, yet I cannot see anything more weighty than the putting an end at once to all their troubles, even at the guilt of suicide.—They have no hope of ever cheering their widowhood in the world."

☞The following is a copy of an advertisement which appeared in a country paper:

Made their escape, a husband's affections. They disappeared immediately on seeing his wife with hands and face unwashed at breakfast.

☞Don't believe any woman to be an angel. If you feel any symptoms of that disease, take a dose of sage tea and go to bed—it is as much a malady as the small-pox, and it is your business to get over it as soon as possible.

TAKING DOWN A LAWYER.

A story is told of a very eminent lawyer in New York receiving a severe reprimand from a witness on the stand whom he was trying to browbeat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat, it was necessary that Mr. A. should impeach the witness. The following dialogue ensued:

Lawyer—How old are you?

Witness—Seventy-two years.

Lawyer—Your memory, of course is not so brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it?

Witness—I don't know but it is.

Lawyer—State some circumstance which occurred, say twelve years ago, and we shall be able to see how well you can remember.

Witness—I appeal to your Honor if I am to be interrogated in this manner; it is insolent.

Judge—Yes, sir; state it.

Witness—Well, sir, if you compel me to do it, I will. About twelve years ago you studied in Judge B.'s office, did you not my friend?

Lawyer—Yes

Witness—well, sir, I remember your father coming into my office and saying to me, "Mr. D., my son is to be examined to morrow, and I wish you would lend me fifteen dollars to buy him a suit of clothes." I remember, also, sir, that from that day to this he has never paid me that sum. That, sir, I remember as though it had been but yesterday.

Lawyer (considerably abashed)—That will do, sir.

Witness—I presume it will.

SIGNATURE OF THE CROSS.—The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross, and this practice, having been formerly followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance; anciently the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for among the Saxons the mark or cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signatures of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write.

In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof positive presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus* or clerk was synonymous with penman, and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity of the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal, alike by those who could and by those who could not write it; it was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations, and generally the mark. On this account, Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes to the Pictorial Shakespeare, explains the expression of "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakespeare, but hitherto it has been left by the commentators in its origional obscurity.

PREDICTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1861.—The year of 1861 will be a very eventful one to every maiden who gets married.

Throughout the whole course of the year, whenever the moon wanes the nights grow dark.

If dandies wear their beards there will be less work for the barbers. He who wears his mustache will have something to sneeze at.

Whoever is in love this year will think his mistress an angel. Whoever gets married will find out whether it is true.

He that looses his hair this year will grow bald.

He that looses his wife will become a widower.

If a young lady should happen to blush she will look red in the face. If she dreams of a young man three nights in succession, it will be a sign of something.

If she dream of him four times or have the toothache, it is ten to one that she is a long time in getting either of them out of her head.

If any one jumps over board without knowing how to swim, it is two to one that he gets drowned.

If any one lends an umbrella, it is ten to one he is obliged to go home in the rain for his pains.

Whoever runs in debt this year will be dunned.

Many an old sinner will resolve to turn over a new leaf this year, but the new leaf will turn out blank.

It is probable that if there is no business doing, people will complain of hard times, but it is certain that those who hang themselves will escape starvation.

He that bites off his nose, or turns politician, will act like a fool, and this is the most certain of all.

☞Billy, how did you lose your finger?

Easy enough, said Billy.

I suppose you did; but how?

I guess you'd a lost yourn, if it had been, where mine was.

That don't answer my question.

Well, if you must know, said Billy, I had to cut it off or steal the trap.

A Down Easter advertiser for a wife in the following manner:

"Any girl what's got a cow, a good feather bed and oxen, five hundred in hard putur, and one that's had the measels, and understands tending children, can have a customer for life by writing a billy dux, addressed Z—— R—— and stick it on uncle Ebenezer's barn hind side jinin the hog pen.

A Ghost in the Swallow's Nest.

Near the town of Heidelberg, in Germany, is an old ruin called the "Swallow's Nest," which many years ago was the resort of a band of lawless freebooters. Some travelers who recently passed a few days in the vicinity of the "Swallow's Nest," came across an old man whose long, grisly locks, straying over his shoulders, his flowing beard, his haggard face and decrepid form, made him seem like a forgotten representative of the old race of men, that knew the robber knights in the height and glory of their power; and when he spoke, his voice sounded like a call from the kingdom of the dead, it was so feeble, so hollow, and so vacant of all life. Having heard of his wonderful familiarity with the ghostly realms, they questioned him about his experience, and gradually drew him into an animated conversation. Sitting down on a mossy stone, and leaning his gray chin on his staff, he told story after story of ghosts and strange apparitions which had appeared to him at night in those melancholy haunts. And he told them all in such an unaffected, serious manner, that they couldn't help believing them as firmly as he did. One of these stories was a very remarkable one, and was to the following effect:

About five hundred years ago, the daring freebooter who then made Swallow's Nest the terror of all good and peace-loving citizens, rode one day, at the head of a band of armed retainers, into the very court of the Heidelberg castle, and abducted a beautiful young lady, a princess, killing her faithful maid and wounding several of her attendants. The pursuit was hot; but the freebooter regained his castle in safety, taking with him his noble captive. It was an act as foolish as it was audacious; for it roused against the perpetrator the wrath of his sovereign, and brought him under the ban of the empire. The robbing of Jews and common traders was a venial crime; the kidnapping of a princess was an unpardonable offense against the privileges of royal blood.

The freebooter's castle was besieged by an overwhelming force. For a while he defied his enemies; but one morning a white flag was flying from the high tower, the gate was thrown open, the draw bridge lowered, and the besiegers marched in—to find the freebooter gone, Heaven only knew where! He had disappeared some time in the night, without the knowledge of any of his men. It was currently reported that he had been carried off by the Evil One, with whom, in the popular belief, he had made a very hard bargain. But the princess?—She, too, had disappeared; and, as she was never afterward seen, it became the popular superstition that she had been rescued from her enemy by the Queen of Heaven herself.

Thus matters rested for more than five centuries. One summer night, this old man, sleeping, as usual, in a sheltered corner of the castle yard, had a vision of a beautiful lady, whose face bore traces of suffering and trouble. She walked on the air, as if it were a solid floor. Proceeding to the narrow archway that once led to the dungeons, she entered the dark passage, which immediately became illuminated, as if lighted by a torch. As the old man knew the passage was entirely blocked up to ordinary personages, he felt prompted to follow.—She led the way to a large apartment, and stopped over a spot in the middle of the floor, where she stood, appearing to weep. Looking up at length, she saw the old man, who had followed a few steps behind. Fixing a melancholy gaze on him, as if to gain his attention, she pointed to the floor at her feet, and then retraced her steps, walking, as before, on the air. At the archway she suddenly disappeared.

Next morning the old man found everything as usual about the cavern: even the passage, through which he had walked the night before, was entirely blocked up. But the succeeding night the same adventure was repeated; and the third night it occurred again, with the addition that the lady gave him a costly ring in parting. Strangely enough, the first thing that attracted his attention in the morning was a bright ring lying among the loose fragments of stone at his side.

He told his story in the village, where, at first, no one thought of attaching the least importance to it; but he insisted so strongly that there must be something in it worth searching out, that at last a few of the most substantial villagers obtained permission to clear out the passage. It was a labor of many days. At length, however, it was crowned with success; a large apartment was reached, which the old man immediately recognized as the place where the apparition had stopped.—They scraped away the mould and dust from the stone floor, but could discover no signs of a trap. After an hour's search they gave up in despair, rating their own folly in having allowed themselves to be made the dupes of a half-witted old man.

"We might have known, as usual, before beginning," exclaimed one of them, striking the stone floor with his spade, to give emphasis to his words.

To the astonishment of all, the smitten floor opened, and disclosed a narrow staircase, leading, apparently to subterranean dungeons. After a pardonable hesitation of a few minutes, one of the villagers descended, lamp in hand, to explore the underground place, and the rest followed. The staircase proved to be short. At the foot lay two skeletons! Between the ribs of the larger one a rusty dagger was sticking! The superstitious peasants took a single look, rushed up the steps, and regained the daylight with the wings which terror always adds to the clumsy heels of untutored humanity.

But a few days afterwards the castle was again visited by a more courageous (because larger) company. The secret chamber was indeed found, but the two skeletons had crumbled to dust. There lay the dagger, and near it were found several rings, a bracelet and a silver cross.

The mystery was, if possible greater now than before. Were the bones those of the Princess and the Baron? But how came he there? The dagger suggests one solution. He probably found her unconquerable, and shut her up in that subterranean prison. Going down one night to see whether she was tamed or not, he threatened her with the dagger, she seized it, and in a frenzy stabbed him to the heart. Then, unable to open the trap-door, she perished of hunger. But why was not the existence of this chamber betrayed by the Baron's retainers? In one corner of it was found an iron chest, containing a few old coins, rings, bracelets, chains, necklaces and other costly articles. This renders it probable that the chamber was the Baron's private treasury, and that its existence was known only to himself. The truth will probably never be known.

☞The Mountain Democrat is responsible for the following:

A disappointed candidate called for an 'eye opener' in the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.—The barkeeper speedily completed a cocktail, and was topping it off with absynth.

What's that? what's that demanded the man outside of the counter.

It's absynth, sir. It'll give you a good appetite.

Appetite! bah! take that stuff out; take it out! I don't want no appetite—what's a feller want of an appetite when he hain't got money enough in all, to pay for his breakfast?

Agricultural.

Sorghum—Hints on its Culture.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

Permit me to make a few suggestions to those who purpose cultivating the sorgho plant the coming season. There appears to be a great many varieties of seed in the country, and a great many of them worthless. I do not know them by their names. The only way to secure a good variety is to procure seed of some one who has had a good yield of sugar and molasses from his cane. I believe that the people of America have been humbugged most awfully by the introduction of the wrong varieties, and that most, if not all the good seed came originally through your office.

The *seed* must be matured to grow well. Prepare it for planting by soaking it, say in a weak solution of equal parts of chloride of lime and copperas, if practicable. Prepare the ground well, and mark out with a chin instead of a plow. The germ of the seed should be just visible. A little flour should be mixed with it while wet, to prevent sticking together and enable you to see it readily in covering. For planting with a machine, the seed must be dry. Sprouted seed should be covered about ¾ of an inch—less would be sufficient if the weather is moist and warm. One of the varieties of the Imphee I have found more readily convertible into sugar than the sorgho. This may be planted the middle of May, but the sorgho should be planted just as soon as the ground is dry enough, certainly not later than the first of May.

Do not let the weeds get the start. Keep the ground well tilled and clean until in July, or until the cane joints. The cane should be got further along before mid-summer than is usual. For this purpose, some of my friends plant in hot-beds and transplant, and with good success—the labor of transplanting not being so great as the first hoeing out of the sorghum from among the weeds.

A good time to cut cane is when the top of the seed panicle has ripened, but it should by all means be cut before frost. Let it be shocked upon something that will raise it from the ground, and not in too large shocks; let it have air. Grind and evaporate as fast as cut, when possible, and this may be done if frost holds off.

Be sure to have an evaporator of sufficient capacity. Great mistakes have been made by a whole neighborhood depending upon one machine—while the cane has waited for its turn, it has molded or soured, and the syrup made from it, brought discredit upon the whole sorgho experiment. And while upon evaporators, let me say that herein lies the great secret of success. I know of but one adapted to the business, out of nearly a dozen I have tried, and that is Cook's "Baby Rocker," as it is jocosely called. I never could make sugar in kettles, but with Cook's machine, have made as nice sugar as I ever saw.

To secure crystalization, a temperature of 90 deg. is required, and that must be regular. In this township we have made 4000 gallons, and our County (Richland) saved $36,000 during last season alone, by the introduction of sorghum.

Richland Co., O. H. MANSFIELD.

EARLY GERMINATION OF SEED CORN.—The Republican of Princeton, Ill., gives an experiment of Dr. Chamberlin, which goes to show that, by the use of chloride of lime and copperas, much time may be saved in the germination of corn. In his office, Dr. C. had four boxes, in one of which the corn was planted without soaking, and the seed had not germinated; in the second, the seed was soaked in warm water, and had just commenced to germinate; in the third, the seed was soaked in a solution of lime, and the green blades were just peeping from the ground; in the fourth, the seed was soaked in a solution of chloride of lime and copperas, equal parts and the blades were nearly three inches above the ground. All the seeds were taken from the same ear, were planted at the same time, in the same quality of soil, and had an equal share of light and heat. The copperas will keep the birds and worms from eating the seed. One pound each of chloride of lime and copperas will soak seed enough for 20 acres.—*American Agriculturist.*

ENFORCE THE BIRD LAWS.—The Legislatures of several States have enacted stringent game laws for the protection of animals, birds, and fish, and it becomes farmers particularly to see that they are strictly enforced as far as pertains to birds.—Scientific men of high authority very generally agree that the alarming increase of destructive insects, which cause the loss of so much grain and fruit, is mainly in consequence of the wholesale slaughter of their natural enemies, the birds, that had previously kept them in due bounds. Let every cultivator post conspicuous notices upon his farm, forbidding all persons to enter the fields with a gun, under penalty for trespass. This may be done, and the offenders punished, where no game laws exist. Let every bird murderer be dealt with rigorously. In this State, the law imposes a penalty of 50 cents for each bird of the following species killed, or trapped, between the 1st of February and the 1st of October, viz.: the robin, bobolink, nightingale, night hawk, blue bird, Baltimore oriole, finch (yellow bird,) thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, wood-pecker, *or other harmless bird.—Ib.*

☞The convicts in the penitentiary of Mississippi are engaged in manufacturing tents, for the army of the State.

A BAD BOY.—Daddy, I want to ask you a question?

What, my son.

Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a counterfeit bill?

I can't tell, son?

Because you can't pass it!

☞Why don't you ask your sweet-heart to marry you?

I have asked her.

What did she say?

Oh, I have the refusal of her.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 12, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

☞The absence of the editor, will account for lack of editorial matter, and other deficiencies in this number.

WORKINGS OF THE NEW TARIFF.—The Philadelphia *North American* gives us encouraging hopes of the revival of business in the manufacturing districts in Philadelphia, and its neighborhood. We clip the following from its columns of yesterday:

"The new tariff is giving an impulse to manufactures that cannot be controverted. With two exceptions we believe that every factory in Germantown and Manayunk is in full operation. We learn from a large iron establishment whose office is in this city, and whose principal works are in Delaware, that they are working night and day. On the Wissahickon, Gorgas' mill has arisen from its ashes, and is making cotton wadding with two sets of hands, working without cessation. Machinery for the manufacture of carpet yarns is now being put into Robison's Mill, at the mouth of the Wissahickon. With the assurance of internal peace to the country, and a protective tariff—permitted to remain until its benefits can be realized—every merchant and manufacturer will become a "Knight of the Golden Fleece."

Death of Judge McLean.

Judge John McLean, L. L. D., died on Thursday morning, at Cincinnati, Ohio, at the age of 76 years. He was born in Morris county, N. J., March 11, 1785. Four years afterward, his father, a poor man with a large family, removed to the West, settling first at Morganstown, Va., afterward near Nicholasville, Ky., and finally in 1799 in what is now Warren County, Ohio. Here he cleared a farm, upon which he resided till his death 40 years later. His son, at the age of 18, desiring to study law went to Cincinnati, where he maintained himself by writing in the office of the Clerk of the County, while he pursued his studies under the direction of Arthur St. Clair, an eminent counselor, the son of the revolutionary general of that name. In the Spring of 1807 he was married to Miss Rebecca Edwards, and in the Autumn of the same year was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. In October, 1812, he was elected to represent in Congress his district, which then included Cincinnati, receiving a large majority, as a Democrat in favor of the war with England, and a supporter of President Madison's administration. In 1814, he was unanimously reelected, receiving the vote of every elector that went to the polls. In 1815, he declined to be a candidate for the U. S. Senate, though his election was certain; and in 1816, the Legislature of Ohio having unanimously elected him a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, he resigned his seat in Congress at the close of the session. He remained upon the Supreme Bench of Ohio till 1822, when he was appointed by President Monroe Commissioner of the General Land Office. In July, 1823, he was appointed Postmaster General, the Post Office Department being then in a very disordered and inefficient condition.—Under his administration this branch of the public service was restored to order, and managed with a vigor, method, and economy that soon secured an almost unexampled degree of applause and public confidence. By a nearly unanimous vote of the Senate and House, the Postmaster General's salary was raised from $4,000 to $6,000 a year. John Randolph, who voted against the increase, said he would vote for it if the salary could be reduced to its original amount whenever Judge McLean went out of office. In 1829, having declined the War and Navy Departments, which were offered him by President Jackson, Judge McLean resigned the office of Postmaster General, and accepted a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, entering upon his duties as Associate Justice at the January Term of 1830. In this capacity his charges to Grand Juries while on circuit are distinguished for ability and eloquence.—One of the most noted of these was delivered in December, 1838, in regard to aiding or favoring unlawful military combinations by our citizens against any foreign Government or people with whom we are at peace, with special reference to the Canadian insurrection and its American abettors. In the Dred Scott case he dissented from the decision of the Court as given by Chief Justice Taney, and expressed the opinion that Slavery has its origin merely in power, and is against right, and in this country is sustained only by local law. Judge McLean has long been identified with the party opposed to the extension of Slavery, and his name was before the Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, in 1848, as a candidate for nomination as President. At the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, he received 196 votes for the same office, to 359 for Col. Fremont. At the Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1860, he also received a number of votes.

Virginia is now asking for the abandonment not only of fort Sumter and Pickens, but of Monroe and McHenry, as "an effectual break water against Southern secession!" What folly to build forts at all!—how much easier peace could be kept, according to this principle, without having any.

The schooner Carry has been captured by the rebels at Pensacola. She was engaged in supplying coal to the United States steamer Wyandott. The Southern Confederacy boast that this vessel is their first prize.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE,

Pennsylvania to be Prepared.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen:—As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the condition of the military organization of the State. It is scarcely necessary to say more than that the militia system of the State, during a long period distinguished by the pursuits of peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defect, and to render it useful and available to the public service.

Many of our volunteer companies do not possess the number of men required by our military law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms, and of the arms that are distributed, but few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for the removal of these capital defects; that arms be procured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State, and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed, by the adoption of such well known and tried improvements as will render them effective in the event of their employment in actual service.

In this connection, I recommend the establishment of a Military Bureau at the Capitol, and that the militia laws of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State, the vitality and energy essential to its practical value and usefulness.

Precautions such as I have suggested are wise and proper at all times in a government like ours. But especial and momentous considerations, arising from the condition of public affairs outside the limits, yet of incalculable consequences to the people and demanding the gravest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject to which your action is invited by this communication with extraordinary interest and importance.

We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jealousies and divisions distract the public mind, and that in portions of this Union the peace of the country, if not the safety of the government itself is endangered.

Military organizations of a formidable character, which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency, have been formed in certain of the States. On whatever pretexts these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose, that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws will meet sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for and her willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, nor infidelity to that constitutional union, whose unexampled benefits have been showered alike upon herself and them.

The most exalted public policy and the clearest obligations of true patriotism, therefore, admonish us, in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia system should receive from the Legislature that prompt attention which public exigencies, either of the State or the nation may appear to demand, and which may seem in your wisdom best adapted to preserve and secure to the people of Pennsylvania and the Union, the blessing of peace and the integrity and stability of our unrivalled Constitutional government.

The government of this great State was established by its illustrious founder "in deeds of peace." Our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the brightest regard for the rights of others, have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the foundation of the Government.

Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace. Her desire is for peace, and her object the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

Animated by these sentiments and indulging an earnest hope of the speedy restoration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this confederacy which have brought our beloved country to a condition of unequalled power and prosperity.

I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation.

(Signed,) A. G. CURTIN.

The Administration and the Germans.

The attempt has been made here and elsewhere to make German Republicans beleive the Administration (especially of the State Department, Mr. Seward,) have been indisposed to favor Carl Schurz and other prominent and deserving Germans, simply because they are foreign—born citizens. The appointment of Mr Schurz to the Spanish mission, of Herr Kreissman of Chicago as Secretary of Legation to Prussia, and several more like cases that might be named, constitute sufficient proof that Mr. Seward and the administration cherish no such feelings in regard to adopted citizens.

If Mr. Schurz did apply for the Sardinian mission and was refused, the Administration were prompted thereto, not by the fact that Mr. S. is an adopted citizen, but by the consideration that the appointment, if made, might be construed as an unkind act by Victor Emanual, since the relations of Sardinia and Prussia—the country from which Mr. S. is a political exile—are of a very delicate Character. The presence of such a representative from the United States might seriously complicate the affairs of Sardinia.

Carl Schurz is confessedly an able man and true-hearted Republican, capable of filling any position to which he may aspire with credit and honor—and we doubt not that *he* is fully satisfied with the explanation of the Administration, and with his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain. It is understood that Mr. Seward and Mr. Schurz have for years been warm personal friends; as evidenced by the anxiety of the latter for the nomination of the former for President; and that friendship, we doubt not, continues uninterupted and of the most cordial character.

We have deemed this statement due both to the Administration and the trusty band of German Republicans in our City and County.—*Erie Gazette.*

For the Inquirer.

MR. EDITOR:—An article published in the Bedford Gazette of March 16th, represents two characters, "Horace and Friday" as being the authors of an article signed "Tyro," and published in the Bedford Inquirer, some time since. If I am right in guessing the persons he means to represent with his ficticious names, I would take the liberty of informing his locofoco chivalry that the assertion is a false and lying fabrication, and none but a man of limited share of honor will venture into the newspapers with such an unfounded falsehood.

Had I been the author of the Tyro production, I would not be half as much ashamed of its authorship as to be the author of that miserable farce in the Gazette, so far as grammar and composition are concerned; and if he corrects his own grammatical errors, he will have as much of a peculiar task to perform as to handle some of the Pattonsville Republicans. The article is entirely to inferior to come from the pen of a would-be County Superintendent, or an aspirant for that office. And, at the same time, this modern aspirant for that honorable position could not at the late spring election be elected for the petty office of School Director.

Come, Gazette scribbler, you and your party are rotten to the very core, and a few days after the spring election, I inquired why you were not elected School Director, and they told me it was beneath the dignity of South Woodberry to elect such a hot headed, fanatical Breckenridge Locofoco; and no doubt his several defeats here prompted him to pour out his anathema upon those who differ with him or the party he belongs to, upon the most important questions pertaining to our national affairs.

The writer talks as though nobody could take care of the interest of Middle Woodberry except the democrats, and, for his special benefit, I would say that we can take care of her interest and also of the interest of your democratic brethren, by keeping them out of office.

To give the proper standing politically, of the sarcastic Gazette correspondent, it would be proper to state that he really is the only man, to my knowledge, in this country, that has the audacity to defend the late corrupt democratic administration with all its abundant corruptness, and is capable of swallowing everything and anything in the shape of Locofocoism. He was the leading champion in this country in defending the Breckenridge disunion democratic wing, in the last Presidential struggle. To do justice to our Middle Woodberry democracy, we have none in our midst that have become so corrupt as to swallow the whole administration of James Buchanan with impunity. HORACE.

Woodberry, Pa.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.—The following are the closing sentences of the patriotic appeal of SAM HOUSTON, Governor of Texas, to the people of that State, upon his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution prescribed by a self-constituted Convention of the so-called Confederate States:—

Fellow-citizens in the name of your rights and liberties, which I beleive have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas, which has been betrayed by this convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conscience and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before it, to pander to the malice of my enemies, when by the Constitution the privilege is accorded to me, which belongs to the humblest officer, to take my oath of office before any competent authority, I refuse to take this oath.

I am ready to be ostracised sooner than submit to usurpation. Office has no charms for me that it must be purchased at the sacrifice of my conscience and the loss of my self respect.

I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and blood shed upon her. To avert this calamity, I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as chief executive of the State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions.—When I can no longer do this I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority; but still claiming that I am its chief executive.

I expect the consequences of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacated. If those who ostracise me will be but as true to the interests of Texas as I have endeavored to be, my prayers will attend them.

Fellow citizens, think not that I complain at the lot which Providence has assigned me. It is perhaps but meet that my career should close thus. I have seen that patriots and statesman of my youth gathered to their fathers, and the government which they had reared rent in twain; and none like them are left to unite it once again. I stand the last almost of a race, who learned from their lips the lessons of human freedom. I am stricken down now because I will not yield those principles which I have fought for and struggled to maintain. The severest pang is, that the blow comes in the name of the State of Texas. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas. I have received blows for her sake, and am willing to do so again.

I protest, in the name of the people of Texas, against all the acts and doings of this convention, and declare them null and void. I solemnly protest against the acts of its members who are bound by no oath themselves, in declaring my office vacant, because I refuse to appear before it and take the oath prescribed.

It has accomplished its mission, and its chief object has been fulfilled. If to drive me from office and defeat the will of the people is an honor, it may wear it. To prevent my having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature, which meets on Monday, March 18th I am required to appear at its bar to-day and take the test oath. Even Shylock granted the full three days ere he claimed his pound of flesh. The convention prescribed that time as the limit, but its president has been less gracious than Shylock, and clamors for the bond ere two days are gone. If I am thus deprived of the poor privilege of putting upon record my sentiments, through a refusal on the part of the Legislature to receive my message, I will lay the same before the people, and appeal to them, as I declared I would do in my inaugural.

CAMP FLOID GONE.—Camp Floyd has gone from the name it has borne to that Camp Crittenden. A proper rebuke to one man, and a fitting compliment to another.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

THE $8,000,000 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury decided this morning to accept only such proposals as reached 94 and upward. This determination was taken upon the ground that better terms could be obtained for the Government than had been offered below that mark, which could not be disregarded in the face of the discretion conferred by law, enabling him to declare unacceptable bids, and to substitute Treasury Notes. It is probable that the latter alternative will be adopted, as the immediate wants of the Department have been supplied by the three millions of accepted bids. No formal decision has, however, been announced, and the Secretary holds it in reserve for future consideration. The right to decline offers which are not satisfactory, enables him to resist the combinations which have heretofore comparatively paralized the Government, when the aid of capital was most required. The disappointed bidders, who proposed within a fraction of 94, dislike being excluded, but the public are satisfied that their interests have been better protected than ever before.

Numbers of telegrams were received at the Department after the result was understood, offering to take the remaining $5,000,000 at 94, or a fraction over it. These came mainly from parties who had failed in their calculations. The Secretary decided they were all too late, and could not be considered as a compliance with his advertisement. Hereafter the bidding for Government loans will probably be concentrated within a closer margin.

The whole arrangement of his business, the dispatch which attended it, and the facilities extended to everybody, have been unusually commended, and exhibit the infusion of that energy, directness and good faith into the Department which must inspire confidence at home and abroad. Mr. Chase personally superintended the matter, and efficiently aided by Mr. Harington, his able Assistant-Secretary. Over 250 letters were written after the closing of the bids yesterday afternoon, and mailed this morning before the departure of the first train, pouches having been expressly prepared and kept open for the purpose. Every bidder was notified of the result in his individual case, and all the Sub-Treasurers and other public officers received their instructions simultaneously to return or retain the deposits which had been made. This work required the presence of the Secretary, his assistant and the principal clerks throughout most of the night. But it was finished before the Department closed. Perhaps there is no other such instance of dispatch in our history.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER.—A pro-slavery correspondent of the Savannah (Georgia) *News*, writes from Lowell, Massachusetts, the following suggestions for dividing the people of the North:—

"There are thousands of men in Massachusetts who are determined to break the back or head of the Abolition party. If we could only have a 'nigger' in Boston, it would be of material advantage to the pro-slavery party.—Cannot some of your readers, who have a large supply, leave one turned loose, and let him smuggle himself on board of some vessel bound for Boston, so that we can bring Old Abe to the test, and see whether he will enforce the Fugitive Slave Law against the Abolition mob? It would be a God-send to the true men here, for let the Administration take which horn of the dilemma it chooses, and it will receive the execrations of a large portion of the Republican party. If you wish to hear the Abolitionists howl worse than a whole forest full of hyenas, let us have a 'nigger'—a real, genuine, long-heeled, flat-nosed, thick-lipped, woolly-headed, African slave. Who will be generous?"

DISGRACE TO HIS COUNTRY.—It appears that there is a man representing the United States at Halifax, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, as a Consul, by the name of Pillbury, from Maine, who refused to raise the American flag at the American Consulate, upon the day of the recent inauguration of a President of the United States—an omission which has probably never before happened. The stars and stripes did float, however, over the consulate—placed there by especial permission of the orders of the United States officer, who meanly takes pay for services rendered, in an official station, while virtually countenancing the doings of the traitors who are endeavoring to break down the Government. The flag was put up by Mr. Chase, a patriotic American citizen residing at Halifax. Mr. Pillsbury refused to raise the national flag, not only upon inauguration day, but also upon the recent anniversary of Washington's birth-day. "Hustle him out!

A scene of exciting interest occured at the White House on Saturday, which has obtained publicity from the number of persons present, in which Mr. Lincoln exhibited the Jacksonian element in his character to much advantage.

A delegation from Calafornia called to protest against the influence supposed to be exerted by Senator Baker in the appointments for that State. A paper was presented to the President, severely reflecting upon him and the motives which actuated his conduct. After hearing their statement and charges, Mr. Lincoln informed the delegation that he could not enter into any personal controversy. He said he had known Mr. Baker twenty-five years, and did not credit the aspersions. To conclude the matter, he calmly destroyed the document and threw the scraps into the fire, with an admonition which reminded those present of some neglected proprieties.

The delegation withdrew, and do not propose renewing the interview soon.—*Cor. Tribune.*

Is the Democratic party ready to adopt the principles of Secession as one of the pillars of its creed? We ask this questions for we find in the Democratic papers, in conspicuous positions, without a word of comment, the fact that the Democracy of New Rochelle, N. Y., have put forth a declaration of principles in the following form:

"*Resolved*, That the Democracy of New Rochelle adopt as their party platform the Constitution of the seven Southern Confederate States.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNER.—The Governor has appointed Hon. Ulyssis Mercur to be President Judge of the 13th judicial district, in the place of the Hon. David Wilmot, elected United States Senator.

GOV. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, recently pardoned a man confined in the State Penitentiary, by mistake. An application was made to him in behalf of a convict named Miller, and he promised to comply with it, but when he came to make out the papers he confounded him with Mitchell, and set the latter free instead. It is said that Mitchell has conducted himself with marked propriety since his release, but the question is what shall be done with Miller.

FOR THE UNION NAKED.—An enthusiastic Union man in California thus closes a business letter: "California is upright, down-right and outright for the Union, whatever its Legislature may say or do. No buzzard, bat, owl, pelican, nigger, bear or wolf flag shall ever flap treason from its folds while there lives a pioneer to pull it down."

It is said to be a remarkable fact that Judge Uphur of Va., predicted the present secession movement in the Southern States, in a book entitled the "Partisan Leader," written some twenty-four years ago.

Granting divorces has been a great business with the Washington Territorial Legislature. One divorce bill passed the council, and the woman married again before it passed the House.

The New Orleans robbery is to be made available by the Southern Confederacy. Louisiana has put the $400,000 taken from the mint at the disposal of the Confederate Treasury.

The special messenger of the Post Office Department—a Republican—on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, in Viaginia, was taken from the mail car, by the people along the line of the road, tied up, whipped, tarred and feathered.

DIED.

At Shanksville, Somerset Co., on the 7th inst., Charles, son of Edward M. Shrock, Esq., aged 7 years.

Another gentle, saintly spirit hath winged its flight to that "bourn from whence no traveler returns." But a few days ago he greeted us with childish welcome; now lies his inanimate form in that narrow cell which all are doomed to occupy. He was a bright, promising boy—the pride of a fond father—but, alas! how soon are our brightest hopes crushed. Youthful friend, rest in peace!—Thy mother hath called thee to her, "in childhood, to give back the spirit to its maker."

Mourn not, dear friends, that from your side
This flower fair is torn;
For brighter colors now it wears,
Than here on earth are worn.

The Saviour e'en himself hath said,
"To me let children come;"
And often when we love them most
He calls the dear ones home.

There in eternal bliss they shine,
From sorrow's chain e'er riven;
Though early from friends and home,
They live and bloom in heaven.

J. G. F.

Near Woodberry, in this County, Mr. John Brumbaugh, in the seventy fifth year of his age.—The deceased was born in Washington County Maryland, but has lived for forty three years in Bedford County. He was esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss will be mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. In the fullness of his years he is gathered to his fathers.

In Claysburg, on the 7th inst., William Boreland, in the 26th year of his age.

Bedford Rail Road Company.

THE stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the supplement to the charter of the company passed at the present session of the Legislature; and also the provsions of the act recently passed by the Legislature, in relation to the commutation of the tonnage tax, on the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road Company, so far as the same relates to and concerns the Bedford Rail Road Company. By order of the board.

Attest. S. L. RUSSELL, President.
JOHN P. REED, Secretary.
April 12, 1861.

$10 REWARD!

THE undersigned very respectfully, informs the public that he lost his pocket book on Wednesday, the 27th of March, ult., containing $20 in bank notes payable to wit: one $10 and two $5, notes on Pittsburg bank, also two promisary notes, one against Adam Ritchey, for $22, and one against Levi Rinard, for $73,75, both notes are due and payable.

A reward of $10 will be given for the recovery of said pocket book and contents, and the public is hereby warned against purchasing or receiving said notes. GEORGE RITCHEY.

East Providence Tp., April 12, 1861.—c—*

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors' of the estate of John L. Ingram, dec'd, late of Blair Township, Blair County, will sell a number of lots lying on the Plank Road and near the Jackson Hotel, occupied by John Allen. These lots are in a desirable locality and valuable. Persons wishing to buy or examine them, will be accommodated by calling on the executors. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known.

H. M. INGRAM,
G. A. WEAVER,
Executors'.
April 12, 1861.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership, heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry and Machine Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

N. B The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom, at the old stand, where all kinds of Machinery will be made and repaired.

Hopewell, Pa., April 12, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at April term, 29th day 1861.

Dan l Means,	vs	Dan'l Fletcher, et al.
Gett, Wigton & Co	"	H. McNeal,
Scott & Watson	"	Sproat & Snell,
Abner Thompson	"	David Stuckey,
Wm. A. Penell	"	J. Studebaker,
G. F. Steel's use	"	W. T. Daugherty, et al
Abram Skelly	"	Jos. Garber,
Mary J. Baker	"	Sam'l Smith,
O. H. Gaither,	"	Collins, Dull & Co.,
Same	"	Same,
O. E. Shannon	"	Philip Keagy, et al.
S. Brown's Ex'or	"	Philip Zimmers,
C. Bennett's, use	"	John Wright,
Peter Stayer, et al.	"	Wm. Madara, et al.
A. Pitcher, et al.	"	Hester Stayer, et al.

S. H. TATE, Pro'thy.
Pho'thy's Office, Bedford, April 5, 1861.

A LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares, &c., in Bedford County for the year 1861.

Bedford Borough.	Class.	Tax.
Oster & Carn,	13	10 00
A. B. Cramer, & Co.	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
Jacob Reed,	13	10 00
Miss Margaret Fetterly,	14	7 00
S. & W. Shuck,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker & Co.,	14	7 00
Mrs. Sarah E. Sigafoos,	14	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold,	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	14	7 00
George Blymire,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry, Drugs,	14	7 00
Dr. H. C. Reamer, do	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh, Confectionary	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger, do	8	5 00
John Hafer, Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
do do Billiard Table,		7 50
Reed, Rupp & Schell, Bankers,		10 00
John J. Luther, Eating House,		10 00
John G. Minnich, do do		10 00
James Farquhar,	14	7 00
Bedford Township.		
Bedford Spring Co., Billiard Table,		7 50
do do Ten Pen Alley,		7 50
John S. Ritchey, Distillery,		10 00
Broadtop Township.		
John F. Lowry,	14	7 00
Langdon & Smith,	14	7 00
John Foster, Eating House,		10 00
do do Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
Colerain Township.		
A. C. James,	14	7 00
James & Barnhart,	14	7 00
N. C. Evans, Confectionary,	8	5 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Thomas Grouden,	14	7 00
John May,	14	7 00
Daniel Anderson,	14	7 00
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
John Nycum,	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh,	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
Jacob C. Devore,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
George Gardel,	14	7 00
L. N. Fyan,	14	7 00
William Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegass & Mowery,	14	7 00
Frederick Hillegass,	14	7 00
Hillegass & Hanley, Distillery,		10 00
L. N. Fyan, do		10 00
Liberty Township.		
Jacob Fockler,	14	7 00
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
Isaac Grove,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Waid,	14	7 00
George W. Blackburn,	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
Isaiah Conley,	14	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
Jacob Miller,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker,	14	7 00
John E. Colvin,	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.		
Nicholas Koons,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
Simon Hurchman,	14	7 00
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
Miss Ann C. Smith,	14	7 00
Nathan Wright,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick,	14	7 00
George Hinesling,	14	7 00
Josiah Blackburn	14	7 00
B. F. Horn,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
Henry C. Lashley,	14	7 00
John Cavender,	14	7 00
West Providence Township.		
James M. Barndollar,	14	7 00
J. B. Williams,	14	7 00
William States,	14	7 00
Simon Shafer,	14	7 00
P. G. Morgert, Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
Daniel Broad, Eating house,		10 00
Charles Blake, do do		10 00
John C. Black, Confectionary,	8	5 00
Eli Ramsey, Drugs,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
H. M. Neal,	14	7 00
Andrew Baker,	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar,	14	7 00
A. L. Beckhoefer	14	7 00
Jacob Breneman,	14	7 00
Joseph Daburrow Confectionary,	8	5 00
Samuel Longenecker, do	8	5 00
South Woodberry Township.		
David F. Buck,	14	7 00
Daniel M. Bare,	14	7 00
Samuel Oster,	14	7 00
Jacob Kauffman,	14	7 00
Robert Ralston,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
Wm. Lambreth,	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
T. J. Porter,	14	7 00
George R. Bailey,	14	7 00
D. V. Evans,	14	7 00

There will be an Appeal held at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford Borough, on the 4th day of May 1861.

April 12, 1861. LEVI AGNEW,
Mercantile Appraiser.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for said County of Bedford, on the 11th day of Febuary, A. D., 1861, before the judges of the same court.

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives, of Mrs. Jane Reilley, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, to wit: James Collins, Mrs. Civilla Stump, Mrs. Sarah Kelly and John Cessna, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the fifth Monday, 29th day of of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate, of said Jane Reiley at the Valuation which has been Valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partion or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed, or show cause why the same, should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of March A. D. 1861.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
April 5, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of David F. Brown, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL WORKING,
Adm'r.
April 12, 1861.

WANTED.

A partner with $1,000, to engage in the Patent Medicine business. One that will realize a handsome profit in a short time. For futher particulars inquire at this office.

March 8, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend Exponas, and Levari Facis, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The undivided half of one tract of land, containing 21 acres, more or less, unimproved, adjoining lands of King & Osborn, and others.

ALSO, the undivided half of 19 acres of land, about 4 acres cleared, and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilsor and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 160 acres of land, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands o John P. Anderson and others.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others, all situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 12 acres, more or less, adjoining the town of Fair Play, and about 2 acres cleared and under fence, with 2 two story plank dwelling houses and frame store house thereon erected, adjoining lands of King, Watson and McCanless, and lot of George W. Figard and others, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Aaron W. Evans.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill, and bank barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb Laban Hanks, Samuel Snively and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

ALSO,

One tract of land, situate in Southampton Tp., Bedford County, containing 206 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of A. Ritchey, Israel Bennett, other lands of said Oss, being part of a larger tract of land containing 439 acres and 98 perches, and allowance, originally surveyed for David Young, the 6th October, 1794, conveyed to said Oss, by Abram Kerns, Esq., by deed dated 20th day of Sept. 1843, recorded in vol. A. C., page 87, in Recorder's office of said county, 100 acres cleared and under fence with a two story dwelling house and barn thereon erected, balance of said tract being well timbered.

ALSO, one tract of land situate in said township of Southampton, adjoining the above mentioned tract of land and lands of William Iiams, Artemus Bennett and Arnold Lashley, containing 87 acres, and all being a part of the tract bought by said Oss, by deed dated 16th December, 1851, and recorded in Vol. A. C., page 38, from the executors of Abraham Kerns. dec'd.

ALSO, one tract of land warranted in the name of Colin Loyer, containing 399 acres, more or less, situate in said township of Southampton, adjoining lands of Artemus. John and Robert Bennett, and other tract of land warranted in the name of Colin Loyer.

ALSO, one tract of land warranted in the name of Colin Loyer, containing 371 acres. more or less, adjoining lands of Artemus Bennett, John Summerville, Solomon Smith and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County and all taken in execution as the property of Wm. Oss.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in the town of Clearville, fronting 120 feet on main street, and extending back 173 feet to an alley, with a two story log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Rev. Thomas Heyden on the east, an alley on the west, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Matthew Murray and Mary Ann Murray.

ALSO,

All Defendant, John Eicher, his right title and interest and claim in and to one tract of land containing 74 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house with stone basement, log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Fisher, John Bowser, John Eicher, Jr., and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Eicher.

ALSO,

All Defendant, Joshua Filler's, right title and interest, in and to one lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, fronting about 82 feet on main street and extending back about 190 feet with a story and a half log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of widow Overocker on the north, and lot of Emanuel J. Diehl on the South.

ALSO, one lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, fronting about 82 feet on main street and extending back about 190 feet, with a large two story tavern house with kitchen, store room and ware house attached and frame stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lot of George Morgart on the north, and lot of George James on the south, and all situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joshua Filler.

ALSO,

All Defendant, John Wright's, interest in and to one tract of land, containing 500 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joshua Pennell, Philip Swartswelder and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 75 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining the Juniata River on the east, Samuel Brumbaugh on the north and west, and the Hopewell Iron and Coal Company on the south, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John A. Osborn.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 55 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and small log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wm. Cook, George Troutman and others situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Miller.

ALSO,

All Defendant Frederick Shimer's right title and interest, in and to one tract of land containing 260 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Michael Schafer, David Goghenour and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Shimer.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Pleasentville, fronting about 80 feet on the Johnstown road and extending back about 200 feet to land of Jacob H. Wright, with a two story frame house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Andrew Horn on the east, and public road on the west, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of David Sleek.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 150 acres more or less, about 30 acres of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house Blacksmith Shop, Wagonmaker Shop and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Frederick Steuly, George May and others situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Troutman.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable and saw mill, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills heirs and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log dwelling house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Becqueth, John Ingland and others, situte in Monroe Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Gaston Hand.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, frame bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple and peach orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Otto, Joseph Blackburn, Wm. Border and others situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Blackburn.

ALSO,

All the Defendants interest in and to a certain one story log frame church building 35 feet in front and forty feet in depth situate in Stonerstown in Bedford County, and the lot or piece of ground appertenant to said building, and taken in execution as the property of the trustees of St. Mathias Church at Stonerstown, Bedford County.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 1, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 11th day of February, A. D., 1861, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule, upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Hannah Horton, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, to wit: David Evans, John who is dead, leaving issue, three children, vis: Lewis, Harvey and Eliza, intermarried with Ruben O'Neal, Wm., who is dead, leaving issue eight children, viz: Henry, dec'd, leaving two children, viz: names and residence unknown, George Washington, William, residing in Iowa, Wilson, residing in Fulton County, Penn'a, Jane, intermarried with James Barton, Fulton County, Penn'a, Harrison, residence not known, Mary Ann, intermarried with Alfrey Conner, residing in Mercer County, Ohio, and Margaret Elizabeth, residing in Maryland. Evan Evans, Cadwalder Evans, Philip Evans, dead, leaving three children, viz: Mary Jane, intermarried with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Ann Elizabeth, the last two minors and under fourteen years of age, and a widow Rebecca Evans, and Isaac Earnest, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the fifth Monday, 29th day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate, of said dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 21st day of February, A. D., 1961.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
April 5, 1861.

NOTICE.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, February Term, 1861.

Application for a charter of incorporation for "the Rector Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of St. James."

In pursuance of the order of the said Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given. that certain persons of the Borough of Bedford, meaning to associate together as members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have made application, filed with the Prethonatary, setting forth that they are desirous to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing specifying the objects, articles, conditions. and name style and title under which they mean to associate, and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the countrary, the said court will, at next term, decree and declare that the said persons shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name style and title of "the Rector, Church Warden, and Vestrymen of the Church of St. James."

By order of the Court.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
April 5, 1861. Proth'y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, inst., at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Nicholas Lyons, surviving Executor, of the last will &c., of Lawrence Harman, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Adam Geller and Josiah Miller, Esq., executors' of the last will &c., of George Geller, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of John Johnson, Adm'r of the estate of Michael Huff, late of Southampton Tp., dec'd

The account of Jonathan Snider, Adm'r *de bonis non* of the estate of John Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Adm'r *de bonis non*, with the will annexed of Joseph Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of the last will &c., of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Reed, Esq., Trustee to sell the real estate of Wm. Andersen, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd.

The account of George W. Williams, Guardian of Martha Jane Young and Stillman A. Fisher, minor children of Pamilla Fisher.

The account of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., Executor of the last will &c., of Hannah Miller, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Crisman, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Claar, Executor of the last will &c., of John Claar, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Griffith, Adm'r of the estate of Elizabeth Griffith, late of St. Clair Tp., dec'd.

The account of John Wentling, Executor of the last will of Wm. H. Wentling, late of Cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd.

The account of John Luman, Adm'r of the estate of Zacheus Luman, late of cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford, April 5, 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

DRAWN for April term, 29th day, 1861.

J. W. Crisman, Foreman; D. M. Bear, S. R. Bottomfield, J. G. Briggle; Abraham Bennett, John Claycomb, Jacob Coplan, Emanuel Diehl, David Diltz, Adam Diehl, P. R. Hillegas, Rudolph Hoover, G. W. Holler, John Johnson, Jacob Kifer, H. C. Lashley, Cyrus S. Over, Lewis Piper, T. C. Reighart, Joseph S. Riddle, Christian Snowberger, James Taylor, John Wolf, Philip Zimmers, Jr.

LIST of Petit Jurors, drawn for April term, 29th, day, 1861.

Jacob Anderson, Jacob S. Brown, D. A. T. Black, J. S. Brumbaugh, Jonathan Bowser, James Burns of Thos., Christian Batzell, J. M. Berkhimer, Joshua Diehl, John Diltz, C Evans, Geo. Elliott, G. Elder, Wm. Furney, John Gates, Wm. Grove, G. W. Horn, Charles Hillegas, Oliver Horton, G. W. Householder, Isaac Imler, A. J. Kegg, Job Lysinger, Wm. Lambum, Horatio Means, Joseph Mullen, Wm. Masters, James Miller, J. A. Osborne, Wm. Ott, John Riley, jr., Wm. W. Shuck, David Steel, Michael Smouse, Thos. Spicer, Adam Weaverling, Solomon Williams, Jacob Zimmers jr., of George.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

The following named persons, have filed their Bonds and Petitions, for Tavern License, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Pease, in and for Bedford County, the same will be presented to said Court, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April inst.

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,	Bedford Borough.
Mrs. Sarah Filler,	" "
Joseph Alsip,	" "
John Hafer,	" "
A. G. Allen,	" Tp.
John Todd,	" "
Geo. W. Figard,	Broad Top Tp.
J. S. Beckwith,	" " "
John A. Gump,	Bloody Run Bor.
Jacob Snider,	Cumb. Valley Tp.
Martin Fichtner,	Harrison "
Henry Corley,	" "
Joseph Foller,	Juniata "
F. Hildebrand,	" "
Jonathan Fichtner,	Londonderry "
Jacob Rahm,	Liberty "
Mrs. C Tricker,	" "
Samuel Mixell,	Monroe "
A. J. Pennell,	Rainsburg Bor.
Peter Amick,	St. Clair "
Nathan Davis,	" "
D. Sleek,	" "
Daniel L. Defibaugh,	Snake Spring "
Geo. M. Colvin,	Schellsburg Bor.
J. S. Robison,	" "
Wm. C. Snively,	" "
Bernard O'Neil,	Southampton "
D. A. T. Black,	East Providence "
George Magraw,	" " "
Geo. Stuckey	Napier "
Henry Fluck,	M. Woodberry "
Wm. Pearson,	" " "
J. L. Prince,	South Woodberry "
T. E. Reighart,	Union "
Michael Weyant,	" " "
James Barefoot,	St. Clair "
W. F. Smith,	Rainsburg Bor.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Bedford, April 5.

CAUTION.

TAKE notice that I have left my wife, and warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. JOSEPH NICODEMUS.

Dry Ridge, April 5, 1861.-*

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Weyandt, late of Union Township, dec'd, will make application to the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, April 29th 1861, for a discharge from his said office.

April 5, 1861. ELIAS DELL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Napier Township, on the estate of James Williams, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,

April 5, 1861.-f

PUBLIC SALE OF

Real Estate in Cumberland Valley tp.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY 20TH APRIL, NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: Sixty acres of land, about six thereof cleared, with a small house thereon erected, adjoining lands of the undersigned, John Miller, Martin Boor and others.

TERMS:—One third in hand and balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

WM. TROUT,
Committee of Nicholas Boor.

March 29, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Benjamin Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
March 29, 1861. Adm'r.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretore existing under the firm of Miller & Blackburn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay, as the books must be closed, as soon as possible. The books will be left in the hands of J. W. Miller.

J. W. MILLER,
G. W. BLACKBURN.

Schellsburg, April 5, 1861.

NOTICE

The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Colerain Township, on the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHOEMAKER,
March 22, 1861-* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Murry, late of Woodberry Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will make the same known without delay to J. B. LONGENECKER,
Adm'r, near Woodberry.

March 22, 1861.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

James O'Neal vs. Sophia O'Neal. } Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned, appointed commissioner to take the testimony &c., in the above case will attend to the duties thereof, on the 22d day of April 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 22, 1861. Commissioner.

ROGERS & GEST,

NO. 133 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Field, Garden and Flower seeds, and Agricultural Implements, also Bone dust, Guana, Superphosphate of lime &c.

Prince Edward Island Black and Gipsey Oats—new articles of verry superior character for seed—for sale by ROGERS & GEST,
No. 133 Market St.,
March 22, 1861. Philadelphia.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 11th day of Feb. A. D., 1861, before the Judges of the same court.

On motion of A. King, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representives, of Henry Ickes, late of Union Township, dec'd, to wit: George Ickes, John Ickes, and Adam Ickes, residing in Lower Sandusky County. Ohio, Michael Ickes, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Henry Ickes, Susan, intermarried with Frederick Stiffler, Elizabeth, intermarried with Christian Cain, Catharine, intermarried with Isaac Horn, and Joseph Ickes, residing in Bedford County, Penn'a. and two grand children daughters of Mary now dead, who was intermarried with John Hull of Gabriel to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Gairer and Catharine, intermarried with John McCreary, residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court. to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the fifth Monday, twenty ninth day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, undisposed of at the Valuation which has been valued and appraised in persuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said court, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of said Court at Bedford this 21st day of February, A. D., 1861.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
April 5, 1861.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 29th day of April inst. NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 5, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in the hands of Job Mann, Administrator of Mrs. Sophia Morrison, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on the 4th day of April, next, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Michael Wheeling vs. Julianna Wheeling. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner in the above case, to take testimony, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, all persons desiring can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Comm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of Administraton on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. COLVIN,
March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. SAMS,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, by the Register of Bedford County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton, dec'd, of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SHADRECH HINTON, Adm'r.

March 5, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber—all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM,
Residing in Bedford Township.

March 1, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend Exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 30th day of March 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 65 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a plank dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Eleven Shipley, Thomas Conrad and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Pennell.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Sheriff Cessna, arising from a sale of the real estate of Terrance Kierney, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 15th day of April 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

O. H. GAITHER,
March 22, 1861. Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Henry Earnest vs. Hannah Earnest. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed commissioner to take testimony, &c., in the above case, will attend to his duties, on the 3d day of April, next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8. 1861. Comm'r.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill. West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, on *SATURDAY, the 20th day of APRIL, next*, the following

REAL ESTATE,

late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd, viz: One tract of land, being unimproved, adjoining lands of ——— Fetter on the East, Fred'k Collaberger on the West, Andrew Mortimore on the North, and Joseph McDaniel's heirs on the South, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of unimproved land. adjoining the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snyder, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

ALSO, the mansion place of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Daniel Snyder, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steel, John Calhoun and others, containing 268 acres, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached; also a Smoke House, Spring House, and Log Stable, with threshing floor. There is also an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the door of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles South of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, on said day. The terms will be one third in hand the balance in 2 equal anual payments without interest.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
March 22, 1861. Adm'r.

Bedford Co. Teachers' Association.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Association, will convene in the Hall of the Union School House, in Bedford, at 1½ o'clock P. M., Friday, April 19th. The exercises will consist of essays by Misses L. C. Arnold, M. C. Allison and Messrs. J. B. Fluke, M. A. Points, Jas. J. Barndollar and J. G. Livingston. Lectures will be delivered by A. N. Raub and J. H. Longenecker.

It is hoped that the teachers of Bedford County will turn out in numbers and show the people that they are working in earnest. Friends of education and the public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN G. FISHER,
Chairman Business Committee.

March 22, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 20, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Florence Kramer. use of John Cessna, Esq. Bryan Gardner & Co. and Alex. Reynolds. vs. Henry S. King. } In Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 208 April T. 1860, Plu. Levari Facias, No. 18 February T. 1861.

The undersigned appointed Auditor, to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday, 29th March 1861, at his office. in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Estate of Jacob Nicodemus, Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodberry Township, in said County, dec'd, and to report the facts to said Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day. S. L. RUSSELL,
March 1, 1861.-b Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. C. James, vs. Wm. O'Neal. } In common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 17, Feb. T. 1861.

The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate, of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, 28th of March 1861, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. J. PALMER.
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Last Notice.

THE books of the late firms of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon, desirous of saving costs, must call and settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting, without respect to to persons. JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Zacheus Luman, late of Comberland Valley Township, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land being the mansion place situate in said Township of Cumberland Valley Bedford County, containing about Eighty acres more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz, John Frederick's heirs, and others, leaving a widow Sarah Luman and issue six children, viz: Ann intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Senaca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman, residing in Bedford County, John Luman, the petitioner, Moses Luman, residing in Seneca County Ohio, Benjamin Luman, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises on Saturday the 6th day of April next, when and where all interest may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

One lot of Ground in the town of Woodberry, in the County of Bedford, with a dwelling house thereon erected, bounded by lots of George R. Holsinger and Jacob Brenneman, leaving issue seven children, to wit: John McCune, the potioner, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Barley, Nancy Ann Moore, all residing in Blair County, Pennsylvania and Sanford Miller, whose residence is unknown.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Saturday the 18th day of April next, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.-3m

Wheat Flour.

CHOICE fresh ground family and Superfine flour constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel or pound, by OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 18, 1861.

Mackerel and Herring.

CHOICE late caught fat fish. just received, at cheap side. OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be loft in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SARAH E. POTTS.

Feb. 15, 1861.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860

THE INQUIRER
published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in- [illegible] to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH,

July 20, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the *"square"* so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa, fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper

Sept. 14, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fulness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO

Oct. 26, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. King & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.

July 13, 1860.-2m.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS
AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.-3m

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macekral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat. OSTER & CARN

Oct. 26, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.-zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS
AT
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have purchased (Feb. 4, 1861) the following property at Sheriff's Sale, to wit: One Hack, one gray Horse, (blind) one other gray Horse, one riding Saddle, one Bridle, one two horse Sled, one sett of double Harness, one Sleigh, fifteen tons Plaster at Poor House Mill, and ten tuns Plaster at Hopewell, all of which said property I intend to leave with John Nelson, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.

WM. S. FLUKE.

Feb. 8, 1861.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN

Oct. 26, 1860.-2m

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.

Oct 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov 9, 1860.

Iron City College
$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages. Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 8, 1861.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Duff's College
FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.
FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1,50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN's new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen; Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.

☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.

Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructers on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel. $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON.

Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of Philip Gosler's interest in the Bedford Mineral Springs property, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford on Friday, 19th day of April, 1861 at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

March 22, 1861.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will open a *"select school,"* commencing Monday, April 8th, and continuing four months. A Normal class will also be formed. Having himself passed through a full course in the State Normal and employing none but efficient assistants, he feels warranted in insuring satisfaction. Pupils of all grades will be received. Teachers throughout the county may find it to their advantage to apply soon. Terms moderate. Apply to

A. N. RAUB,
Principal of the *"Bedford Union School.*

March 8, 1861.